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CHAPTER 12

PERFORMANCE OF WORK

12-1. General Considerations. Grouting may be part of a general construction contract or may be performed by separate individual contract. Grouting programs may also be accomplished by hired labor and Government-owned equipment. The type of procedure to employ is dependent upon the project complexity and completion schedule, existing economic conditions, technical and manpower considerations, organizational structure, and workload.

12-2. Contracts.

a. General Contract.

(1) Performing a grouting program under the general construction contract eliminates contractual difficulties that might arise from interference between these operations and other construction activities. Furthermore, the general contractor electing to perform the work with his own organization can use his personnel for other job operations when the drilling and grouting work is slack. The costs for shop facilities, power, general supplies, transportation, and administration will normally be less if the work is done by the general contractor rather than by separate contract.

(2) Most general contractors, however, do not have grouting equipment, and the grouting is sublet to subcontractors specializing in this type of work. A disadvantage to this type of contract is that, contractually, the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) is removed from the subcontractor (i.e., the COR is not coordinating with the subcontractor) actually performing the grouting and it makes it more difficult to administer and maintain control of the grouting operation.

b. Separate Contract. Accomplishing a grouting program under a separate contract allows the grouting specialist to be the prime contractor, but may provide a situation whereby one contractor may interfere with the operations of another, if the grouting operations are scheduled to be done concurrently with other contract work. For a dam project, large amounts of excavation may be required prior to the grouting. However, if close coordination and cooperation are maintained with the contractors when the sequence of construction operations is being planned, an efficient separate contract grouting program may be developed.

12-3. Hired Labor. The use of hired labor to accomplish the grouting program provides greater flexibility of operations and quicker response in emergency situations than can normally be obtained by contract. This is an important consideration in such work where the extent of treatment and the procedures employed are contingent upon the conditions encountered as the work progresses. Other advantages of performing the work with hired labor are:

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- a. The Government-owned equipment is available for use on other projects.
- b. The qualifications of the workmen are known.
- c. More positive control of the work can be maintained.